

CONGRESS.

Report of Proceedings From Day to Day.

Senate.
Monday, April 25.—Senators Stone and Percy spoke in opposition to the resolution authorizing an expenditure of \$50,000 for further inquiry into the increased cost of commodities. The resolution afterward was withdrawn in accordance with Mr. Lodge's previous notice.

Senator Dilliver made a spirited and characteristic speech against the railroad bill, with particular reference to traffic agreements.

Senator Root defended the Administration railroad bill in a short but strong speech.

The nomination of Gov. Charles E. Hughes to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was sent to the Senate. An effort was made to agree upon May 7 as a date to take the vote on the railroad bill, but Mr. La Follette objected.

House.
The session was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

The House voted to insist further on its disagreement with a Senate amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

John Penton, witness before the Ship Subsidy Committee, renewed his attack on Representative Kuster.

A hearing on the proposed post bill was held before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Assurances have been given that a bill will be reported.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, introduced a resolution providing for a revision of the rules of the House.

Representative Foss introduced a bill providing for a reserve of personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps.

The House adjourned at 5:20 p. m.

Senate.
April 26.—Senator Chapp arranged Attorney-General Wickersham on account of the railroad speech, and attacked the bill.

Senator Hughes opposed the railroad measure in a set speech, and the general discussion was participated in by Senators Heyburn, Aldrich and Cummins.

The nomination of Gen. Henry to be Governor of the Port of New York was sent to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday, so as to adjourn early to enable Senators to attend the wedding of the daughter of Senator Sutherland.

House.
The entire day was devoted to speeches and votes on amendments to the Administration railroad bill. Twice, by a tie vote, the efforts of the allied insurgents and Democrats to strike out the Commerce Court feature was defeated.

The authority of organizing the Commerce Court was removed from the President to the Supreme Court by the combined votes of the insurgents and Democrats.

The Ways and Means Committee took favorable action on the Underwood resolution requesting information as to whether the United States is favoring any country which does not reciprocate in tariff rates.

The House adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

Senate.
April 27.—Mr. Rayner in a brilliant speech scintillating with wit and humor invited the Republican insurgents to come over to the Democrats, where they could accomplish what they sought.

Replying on behalf of himself and his associates, Mr. Dilliver declined the invitation and defended the Republican Party, also criticizing some of the acts of its leaders.

Mr. Bailey contributed to the partisan discussion, giving advice to the Republicans and suggesting a flag of truce, so there might be an exchange of prisoners of war.

Mr. Bristow discussed the railroad bill, but had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House.
The session was devoted to the consideration of bills under the rules of Calendar Wednesday.

Hypnotism was put forward as an explanation of the influence exerted by a cashier in the St. Louis Customs Office at a hearing before the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

The Ways and Means Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for the licensing of customs brokers.

Representative Sims urged a report on a bill authorizing the Post Office providing for a parcels post, at a hearing before the Post Office Committee.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one.)

issued to Hancock to resume his position at the salient and attack the enemy at daylight on May 13, in front of the point where the river crossed to form the Sixth Corps on Hancock's right, and attack at the same hour, while Burnside was to attack from his front. The Sixth Corps had been reinforced on the 17th by Tyler's Division of Heavy Artillery and the Corcoran Legion, which brought an addition of 8,000 much-needed muskets.

Owing to its severe losses in action, Mott's Division, the Fourth and Second Corps, was consolidated into a brigade, and assigned to Birney's Division.

According to Gen. Humphreys' estimate, the reinforcements received by the Army of the Potomac up to this time must have been between 11,000 and 12,000 men. The exact number cannot be known, as many convalescing men returned to their regiments, and about 1,800 drafted men were distributed among the various organizations.

This number was far from making good, however, the losses in battle. To offset the arrival of these additional troops, 35 regiments, whose terms of service had expired, were given their discharge, so that, on the whole, the Army of the Potomac must have been several thousand weaker than when it crossed the Rapidan.

The Sixth Corps, Lee's army, was, of course, much weaker, but the Confederates were straining every nerve to keep its ranks filled up, and probably, in spite of its heavy losses, it was nearer being equal in strength to the Army of the Potomac than when the fighting began.

Gen. Grant's Kind-Heartedness.
Gen. Horace Porter gives this incident, which speaks eloquently of Grant's kindly consideration for those about him:

"While riding about the field, Gen. Grant stopped at a house and expressed a desire to see the wounded men. A number of wounded men were lying upon the porch and in the rooms; they had made their way there in accordance with the usual custom of the wounded men to seek a house. It seems to be a natural instinct, as a house conveys the idea of shelter and of home."

Grant, who was accompanied by his staff, went to the porch and looked at the wounded men. He saw a man who was lying on the porch and in the rooms; they had made their way there in accordance with the usual custom of the wounded men to seek a house. It seems to be a natural instinct, as a house conveys the idea of shelter and of home."

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Wright were ordered to move their troops in the night to the position captured on the 12th, and attack the enemy's line. Hancock, in daylight, the Second Corps to lead the attack, with the Sixth Corps on its right. Gen. Burnside was directed to attack in conjunction with the Second Corps, and the Sixth Corps was placed in the old works to fire over the heads of the troops as they advanced. But little could be known of the character of the works to be assaulted, as all the reconnaissance had been hurried back by the sharp resistance of the enemy before any real knowledge had been gained.

Prompt as ever, Hancock moved forward at 4 a. m. with Gibbon's and Barlow's Divisions in the advance formed in line of brigades. As they neared the works, which were concealed by the forest and protected by the unusually heavy entanglement of abatis, they found the enemy alert and ready for them. A terrific storm of artillery and musketry burst upon them, thru which, however, they pressed forward with the greatest gallantry, until they came to the abatis. The Confederates had profited by their harsh experience of the 12th, and were not to be caught again that way. They had 23 guns in position, and Gen. Alexander, Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, proudly claims that the attack was repulsed by the artillery alone, which swept away the columns as they emerged from the woods and struck the abatis. Hancock's men showed astonishing determination and valor, and the Corcoran Legion was particularly complimented for its resolute efforts to force its way thru the entanglement and reach the enemy's line.

It appears that Barlow's and Gibbon's men were far from being discouraged by their rude reception, and continued the attack for several hours, but by 10 o'clock Hancock decided that it was hopeless to prolong the contest, and ordered a retreat, of which Gen. Meade approved. Similar success attended the attack of the Sixth Corps. On Burnside's front, Crittenden's and Potter's Divisions attacked with spirit, but lost heavily, the ground was gained which commanded parts of the Confederate line. Gen. Wilcox's Division confined its share to supporting the attack with the heavy fire of its batteries.

The failure of these assaults convinced the Confederates that the Army of the Potomac was not to be caught again that way. They had 23 guns in position, and Gen. Alexander, Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, proudly claims that the attack was repulsed by the artillery alone, which swept away the columns as they emerged from the woods and struck the abatis. Hancock's men showed astonishing determination and valor, and the Corcoran Legion was particularly complimented for its resolute efforts to force its way thru the entanglement and reach the enemy's line.

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same. Most of our wounded were able to walk back to the field hospitals, being hit in the hands and arms. Many of the men, however, were so badly hurt that they were unable to move. The Confederates, in consequence of this, their hands and forearms, when the arm had been wounded, were terribly swollen and of a vivid color. Gen. Frazar's Division of 6,000 colored troops had an initiation into battle at this time, as well as the artist-killers. They were stationed on the plank road from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg, not far from Salem Church, and over five miles north of the Harris House. In front of his division were thrown out the 2d Ohio and 3d N. J. Greys, both white regiments. The cavalry was driven in when Ewell attacked, but fell back fighting, and Ferrero formed his division to support it. Nothing was said of the 2d Ohio and 3d N. J. Greys, however, for the enemy retreated after slight loss, and our loss was only two cavalrymen killed, seven wounded and two missing.

Thus ended the fighting at Spotsylvania and the second epoch of the campaign. (To be continued.)

The 10th and 29th Me.
Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of these regiments.—Leonard C. Hill, Hancock, Mass.

The 10th Me. was organized at Cape Elizabeth, Me., in 1861, for two and three years. The two-year men were mustered out May 7 and 8, 1863, and the remainder consolidated into a battalion on the 24th Me. in November, 1863. It was commanded by Col. George L. Beal, belonged to Williams' Division, and lost 82 killed and 450 wounded.

The 29th Me., with the exception of Cos. A and D, was organized at Augusta, Me., Nov. 13, 1863, to January 1, 1864. It was commanded by Col. George L. Beal, belonged to Williams' Division, and lost 82 killed and 450 wounded. The 29th Me. was mustered out Oct. 18, 1864. Capt. E. S. Butler's unassigned company, Maine, was organized in September, 1864, for one year, was assigned to the 29th as Co. A. After the muster-out of the former company, the regiment was reorganized by Col. George L. Beal, commanded by Brigadier-General Nov. 20, 1864, succeeded by Col. Geo. H. Nye, belonged to Dwight's Division, Nineteenth Corps, and lost 12 killed and 195 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 31st Ind.
Editor National Tribune: Can you give me any information about the 31st Ind.—Geo. H. Bain, Golconda, Nev.

The 31st Ind., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1861, and after losing two enlistments was mustered out Dec. 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Chas. Cruft, John Osborn and John F. Smith in succession. It had experience in battle for Fort Donelson, where it lost nine killed, 52 wounded and one missing, and was commanded on the occasion by Gen. Frederick C. Cruft, who was in command of the brigade. At Shiloh, where Maj. Arns was killed, it lost 21 killed, 114 wounded and three missing. It was with Buell's army in the campaign of 1862, and was in the battle of Stones River, where it lost five killed, 45 wounded and 37 missing. At Chickamauga, it was commanded by Col. Smith, and lost five killed, 41 wounded and 17 missing. After Atlanta, the 31st went in pursuit of Hood, fighting at Nashville. It belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 12 killed and 258 from disease, etc. Its total killed and wounded was 432. It took active part in some 14 battles, and lost at six others.—Editor National Tribune.

The 36th and 126th Ind.
Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly furnish a brief history of the 36th and 126th Ind.—A. S. Baker, 20 Nilsson street, Rochester, N. Y.

The 36th Ind., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1861, and after losing two enlistments was mustered out Dec. 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Chas. Cruft, John Osborn and John F. Smith in succession. It had experience in battle for Fort Donelson, where it lost nine killed, 52 wounded and one missing, and was commanded on the occasion by Gen. Frederick C. Cruft, who was in command of the brigade. At Shiloh, where Maj. Arns was killed, it lost 21 killed, 114 wounded and three missing. It was with Buell's army in the campaign of 1862, and was in the battle of Stones River, where it lost five killed, 45 wounded and 37 missing. At Chickamauga, it was commanded by Col. Smith, and lost five killed, 41 wounded and 17 missing. After Atlanta, the 31st went in pursuit of Hood, fighting at Nashville. It belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 12 killed and 258 from disease, etc. Its total killed and wounded was 432. It took active part in some 14 battles, and lost at six others.—Editor National Tribune.

The 126th Ind., better known as the 11th Ind., was organized at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1861, and after losing two enlistments was mustered out Dec. 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Chas. Cruft, John Osborn and John F. Smith in succession. It had experience in battle for Fort Donelson, where it lost nine killed, 52 wounded and one missing, and was commanded on the occasion by Gen. Frederick C. Cruft, who was in command of the brigade. At Shiloh, where Maj. Arns was killed, it lost 21 killed, 114 wounded and three missing. It was with Buell's army in the campaign of 1862, and was in the battle of Stones River, where it lost five killed, 45 wounded and 37 missing. At Chickamauga, it was commanded by Col. Smith, and lost five killed, 41 wounded and 17 missing. After Atlanta, the 31st went in pursuit of Hood, fighting at Nashville. It belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 12 killed and 258 from disease, etc. Its total killed and wounded was 432. It took active part in some 14 battles, and lost at six others.—Editor National Tribune.

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